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(54) Title of the Invention: A Topical Skin Agent

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Specification

1. Title of the Invention

A Topical Skin Agent

2. Claim

(1) A topical skin agent characterized in that it contains one or two or more substances selected from protease inhibitors and one or two or more substances selected from ketoses.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

(Field of industrial use)

This invention relates to a topical skin agent, and, in greater detail, it relates to a topical skin agent that prevents or relieves skin roughness, that has a superior beautifying whitening effect on skin and that is of high safety.

(Prior art)

Various types of pharmacologically effective components are compounded in topical skin agents. One of these pharmacological effects is prevention of skin roughness, a relieving effect on skin roughness and a beautifying whitening effect. Topical skin agents such as cosmetic materials have been sought for these objectives.

Various raw materials extracted from natural substances, for example, proteins, polysaccharides, extracts and natural polymers are characterized by these effects on use, for which reason they have conventionally been compounded in topical skin agents.

(Problems the invention is intended to solve)

However, these effects are not sufficient and there has been a special desire for the development of a pharmacologically effective agent of superior effectiveness.

This invention was developed in the light of the aforementioned problems of the conventional technology. Its objective is to provide a topical skin agent that has increased effectiveness in preventing and relieving skin roughness and that also has a beautifying whitening effect.

In order to accomplish this objective, the inventors conducted intensive and repeated research for the purpose of obtaining substances of superior effectiveness in preventing and relieving skin roughness and also of a beautifying whitening effect. As a result, they discovered that substances obtained by compounding one or two or more protease inhibitors and one or two or more ketoses are extremely effective against hypertrophic skin thickening, dryness accompanied by erythema and exfoliative changes and that they also effectively prevent and relieve chromopexy.

The inventors further perfected this invention on the basis of the aforementioned findings.

(Means for solving the problems)

Specifically, this invention is a topical skin agent characterized in that it contains one or two or more substances selected from protease inhibitors and one or two or more substances selected from ketoses.

We shall now describe the structure of this invention.

Proteases or protein degrading enzymes are general terms for enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of peptide bonds. Proteases are classified into peptidases and proteinases. The former are enzymes that sever peptide bonds from the exterior of the amino group terminals or carboxyl group terminals of proteins or peptide chains and the proteinases are enzymes that cut specified bonds inside the peptide chain. These proteases, frequently referred to as "proteases" in a broad sense, can be divided into four types depending on the properties of their active sites, i.e., 1) cerine, 2) thiol (cysteine), 3) carboxyl and 4) metal proteases, and exist as unique inhibitory agents.

The term protease inhibitor in this invention signifies all chemical substances that reversibly or irreversibly inhibit the hydrolytic action of the aforementioned proteases or protein degrading enzymes.

The following are examples of the principal substances of this kind.

(1) Compounds originating from animals or plants

Desirable examples include bovine pancreatic trypsin inhibitor, aprotinin, soybean trypsin inhibitors, lima bean protease inhibitor and corn protease inhibitor.

(2) Desirable examples include antipain, plasminostreptin and compounds generally designated as leupeptin as indicated by the following general formulas.

R:=CB:CO, CH:CH:CO
R:=L-Leu, L-Ile, L-Val
R:=L-Leu, L-Ile, L-Val
(Leu:エイタン Ile:イソロイラン Val:パリン)

(Leu: leucine; Ile: isoleucine; Val: valine

(3) Benzamidine and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include benzamidine, p-aminobenzamidine, m-aminobenzamidine, phenylguanosine, (2R,4R)-4-methyl-1- $[N^2-(3-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-8-quinolinesulfonyl)-L-alginyl]-2-piperidine carboxylic acid monohydrate and dansyl arginine N-(3-ethyl-1,5-pentanedyl)amide.$

(4) Acetamide and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include acetamide, 2-phenylacetamide and cyclohexyl kai[phonetic] * oxamide. [Translator's note: there appears to be a misprint in the preceding term]

(5) Guanidine and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include phenylguanidine and cyclohexylguanidine.

(6) ω -Amino acids

Desirable examples include tranexamic acid, p-aminomethyl benzoic acid, 4-aminomethylbicyclo(2,2,2,)octan-1-carboxylic acid, 5-[trans-4(aminomethyl) cyclohexyl]tetrazole, 3-[trans-4)aminomethyl)cyclohexyl-2-oxopropionate, trans-4-(aminomethyl)cyclohexyl glyoxal monohydrate, trans-4-(aminomethyl) cyclohexyl hydroxamic acid or substances having carbon chains as indicated by the following formula in which n = 1 to 8.

NH₂ (CH₂) nCOOH

Of these ω -amino acids, tranexamic acid and p-aminomethyl benzoic acid are particularly effective.

- (7) Fluorophosphoric acid and derivatives thereof.

 Diisopropylfluorophosphoric acid is a desirable example.
- (8) Fluorosulfonic acid and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include phenylmethane sulfonyl fluoride and [(p-amidinophenyl) methane sulfonyl fluoride.

(9) Guanidinobenzoic acid and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include p-nitrophenyl-p'-guanidonobenzoic acid, 3',6'-bis(4-guanidinobenzoyloxy)-5-(N'-4-carboxyphenyl)thioureidospiro[isobenzofurane-1 (3H) and 9'-(9H) xanthene]-3-one.

(10) Lysine and derivatives thereof

Desirable examples include compounds as indicated by the general formulas indicated below. R1-NH-(CH2)4-CH-CO-R2

HH L Ra

R₁=H, Phe-Als, Alz-Phe R₂=OH, CH₂Cl R₃=H, SO₂- -CH₃

*Translator's note: Transliterated phonetically from the Japanese. As such, the spelling may differ from other transliterations.

(Phe: phenylalanine; Ala: alanine

This invention is not limited to these substances. However, among lysine and derivatives thereof, $R_2=CH_2Cl$ is particularly desirable.

(11) Arginine and derivatives thereof.

Desirable examples include compounds as represented by the general formulas below. $R_1-NH-CH-(CH_2)_2-CH-CO-R_2$

T |

*MR2 HH

R3

R1=H. D-Phe-Pro. Glu-Gly, Ile-Glu-Gly.

Pro-Phe. Ala-Phe

R2=OH. CH2Cl

R3=H. SO2- -CH2

(Phe: phenylalanine; Pro: proline; Glu: glutamic acid; Gly: glycine; Ile: isoleucine; Ala: alanine)

The ketoses that can be used in this invention include erythrulose, ribulose, xylulose, psicose, fructose, sorbose and tagatose.

In this invention, the effect of preventing and relieving skin roughness and the beautifying whitening effect can be further improved by the combined use of one or two or more substances selected from the aforementioned protease inhibitors and of one or two or more substances selected from ketoses,

In this invention, the quantity of protease inhibitor compounded with the topical skin agent should be 0.0001 to 10 wt %, and, preferably, 0.001 to 5 wt %, of the total amount of the composition. When it is less than 0.0001 wt %, the effect of this invention is not sufficient. When it exceeds 10 wt %, there is no improvement in the preparation and it is disadvantageous from the standpoint of cost. The quantity of ketose that is compounded should be 0.01 to 10 wt % of the total amount of the skin topical agent.

As required, various components, such as, aqueous components, humectants, thickeners, ultraviolet absorbents, preservatives, antioxidants, fragrances, pigments, drugs and crude drugs that are commonly used in cosmetic materials, topic medicinal drug products and medicinal drug products can be compounded with the topical skin agent of this invention in addition to the aforementioned essential components within ranges that do not impair the effectiveness of the invention.

The topical skin agent of this invention may be of any desired type. For example, it may be any type of preparation including solubilized systems such as toilet water, emulsified systems such as emulsions and creams, ointments, powder dispersions, water-oil two layer systems and water-oil-powder three layer systems.

[Examples]

We shall now describe this invention in detail by means of examples. However, this invention is not limited by these examples.

Before presenting the examples, we shall describe the experimental method and evaluation methods that were used in this invention.

Practical use test

The effectiveness of the topical skin agent of this invention as a result of topical application was evaluated on the basis of the improvement rates for skin roughness, razor [rash] and chromopexy.

Effectiveness in improving skin roughness

Lotions of the compositions shown in Table 1 were applied to the faces [poorly legible- Translator] of 60 test subjects who complained of rough skin or of a burning sensation of the skin following sunburn. Visual observations of the state of the skin were made after two weeks. In addition, lotions of the compositions shown in Table 1 were applied immediately after shaving to 60 male test subjects with razor rash and evaluations were made of their effectiveness in combating razor rash. The standards of evaluation are shown below.

Effectiveness in improving skin roughness

Markedly effective: Cases in which symptoms were eliminated.

Effective: Cases in which symptoms were lessened.

Somewhat effective: Cases in which symptoms were somewhat

lessened.

Ineffective: Cases in which no change was found in

symptoms.

Effectiveness in improvement in razor rash

Markedly effective: Cases in which razor rash was eliminated

Effective: Cases in which razor rash was extremely

improved

Somewhat effective: Cases in which razor rash was somewhat

improved

Ineffective: Cases in which no changes were found in razor

rash

(Evaluations)

- e: Proportion (efficacy rate) of test subjects for whom the evaluations of markedly effective, effective and somewhat effective was 80% or greater
- O: Proportion (efficacy rate) of test subjects for whom the evaluations of markedly effective, effective and somewhat effective was 50% to 80%
- Δ: Proportion (efficacy rate) of test subjects for whom the evaluations of markedly effective, effective and somewhat effective was 30% to 50%
- X: Proportion (efficacy rate) of test subjects for whom the evaluations of markedly effective, effective and somewhat effective was less than 30%

Table 1

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Comparative Example 1
Tranexamic acid	1.0	-	1.0	1
Fructose	1.0	1.0	-	<u> </u>
Glycerol	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
1,3-butylene glycol	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Ethanol	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Polyoxyethylene (20 mol) oleyl alcohol ether	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Purified water	Remainder	Remainder	Remainder	Remainder

Table 2

Component	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Comparative Example 1
Effectiveness in improving rough skin	©	Δ	0	х
Effectiveness in improving razor rash	©	Δ	0	х

As should be evident from Table 2, the lotions of this invention in which transxamic acid and fructose were compounded exhibit effects on skin roughness and razor rash superior to those of the blank lotion.

Experiment on improving effects of skin roughness

Experiments on improving effects of skin roughness were carried out by a panel of individuals using the lotions obtained in Examples 1 to 3 and that of Comparative Example 1. Specifically, the state of the surface of the skin (face) of healthy women was observed under the microscope (17x magnification) by collecting skin replicas using the replica method with mirisun [phonetic] resin. The lotions obtained in Examples 1 through 3 and the lotion of Comparative Example 1 were applied once a day for two weeks to the left and right halves of the faces of 20 individuals for whom skin roughness evaluations of 1 or 2 (skin roughness panel) were made on the basis of the standards shown in Table 3 from the state of striae and the state of peeling of the stratum corneum. After 2 weeks, the state of the skin was again observed by the aforementioned replica method and evaluations were made in accordance with the standards of evaluation shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Score	Evaluation	Remarks
1	Thinning of skin, elimination of caruncles, stripping of a broad range of stratum corneum	Rough skin
2	Thinning of skin, caruncles indistinct, stripping of stratum corneum	
3	Thinning of skin, caruncles found, but level	
4	Thinning of skin, caruncles distinct	Beautiful skin
5	Thinning of skin, distinct and regular	

Table 4

Replica evaluation	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Comparative Example 1
1	0	0	00	10
2	0	0	0	9
3	2	12	6	1
4	14	8	10	0
	4	0	4	0

As can be seen from Table 4, the lotions of this invention provided improving effects on skin roughness markedly superior to those of the blank lotion.

Effectiveness against chromopexy

< Experiments on pharmacological effectiveness >

Effectiveness against chromopexy and side effects

8 MOP treated phototoxic chromopexy Veiser Maple GP was used and amounts of 50 μ l of test sample were applied once a day for 8 weeks to an area of approximately 4 cm² of the shaved backs of the subjects. Effectiveness against chromopexy and degree of increase in pigment as a side effect were expressed by the 4-point evaluation method shown in Table 5 (score of + indicates effectiveness in decoloration; score of - indicates side effects). The samples that were used were aqueous solution of ascorbic acid and a mixed aqueous solution of tranexamic acid and fructose.

Table 5. Scores: Decoloration Effectiveness and Chromopexy

	Evaluation	Score	Visual Evaluation
Effectiveness	+ ±	3 2	Became white Somewhat white
against chromopexy	-~±	1	Became very slightly white
•		0	Did not change
	_	0	Did not change
Side effects,	-~±	-1	Became somewhat black
increase in pigment	+ -	-2	Became black
Increase in pigment	+	-3	Became distinctly black

Table 6

		No.	of days	of app	lication	n (wee)	cs)	
Drug	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ascorbic acid	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
This product	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0

As should be evident from Table 6, chromopexy occurred as a side effect as a result of the long-term use of ascorbic acid. By contrast, with the mixed aqueous solution of tranexamic acid and fructose, there was a superior decoloration effect. In addition, no side effects occurred as a result of long-term use.

< Practical use experiment >

One-hundred test subjects having chromopexy of the face were used as the panel. The products of Examples 1 to 3 were used on 25 subjects each and the product of Comparative Example 1 was used on the remaining 25 subjects. They were applied to the face 2 to 3 times a day. After 3 months of continuous use, visual observations of effectiveness in lightening skin shade were made by a physician.

Table 7

Overall deg	Case ree of improvement	Freckles	Liver Spots	Senile pigmental spots	Other	Totals	Efficacy rate
	Very improved	5	5	2	0	12	1
	Somewhat improved	2	2	3 .	11	8	
Example 1	No change	1	1	2	11	5	80%
	Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	1
•	Tot. no. persons	8	8	7	2	25	
	Very improved	2	2	2	0	6	4
Example 2	Somewhat improved	2	2	1	1	6	48%
	No change	4	4	4	1	13	
	Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tot. no. persons	8	8	7	2	25	
	Very improved	3	3	2	0	8	
	Somewhat improved	1	2	3	2	8	4
Example 3	No change	4	3	2	0	9	64%
-	Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>
	Tot. no. persons	8	8	7	2	25	
	Very improved	0		0	0	0	_
	Somewhat improved	1	1	1	0	3	_
Example 4	No change	7	. 7	6	2	22	12%
	Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	-
•	Tot. no. persons	8,	8	7	2	25	

Efficacy rate in the table indicates the proportion accounted for by "somewhat improved" or better relative to the total number of cases.

As should be evident from Table 7, the findings suggest that chromopexy antagonizing agents in which tranexamic acid and fructose are compounded have marked effectiveness against various types of chromopexy such as freckles, liver spots and senile pigmental spots.

Examp	ple 4; Toilet water	Wt %
(1)	Tranexamic acid	0.001
(2)	Glycerol	1.0
(3)	Fructose	4.0
(4)	Ethanol	7.0
(5)	Polyoxyethylene (20 mol) oleyl alcohol ether	0.5
(6)	Methylparaben	0.05
(7)	Citric acid	0.01
(8)	Sodium citrate	0.1
(9)	Fragrance	0.01
(10	Purified water	Remainder

(Preparation method)

(1), (2), (3), (7) and (8) were dissolved in purified water. Separately, (5), (6) and (9) were dissolved in ethanol and this solution was added to and dissolved in the aforementioned solution of purified water. This solution was then passed through a filter and toilet water was obtained.

Examp	ple 5; Cream	Wt %
(1)	Cetostearyl alcohol	3.5
(2)	Squalane	30.0
(3)	Beeswax	3.0
(4)	Reduced lanolin	5.0
(5)	Ethylparaben	0.3
(6)	Polyoxyethylene (20 mol) oleyl alcohol ether	2.0
(7)	Stearic acid monoglyceride	2.0
(8)	Tosyl lysine chloromethyl ketone	0.1
(9)	Fragrance	0.03
(10)	Erythrulose [NOTE: misspelled in Japanese]	5.0
(11)	Glycerol	15.0
(12)	Purified water	Remainder

(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) were heated and dissolved and the solution, which was maintained at 75°C, was added to (10), (11) and (12), which were heated to 75°C, as the materials were being stirred. The mixture was cooled as it was being stirred and emulsified in an homogenizer and a cream was obtained.

Exam	ple 6; Pack	Wt %
(1)	Tranexamic acid	5.0
(2)	Polyvinyl alcohol	10.0
(3)	Sorbose	3.0
(4)	Propylene glycol	7.0
(5)	Ethanol	10.0
(6)	Methylparaben	0.05
(7)	Erythrulose	5.0
(8)	Fragrance	0.05
(9)	Purified water	Remainder

(3), (4), (6) and (7) were dissolved in (9) as the materials were being stirred. Next, (2) was added and the mixture was heated and stirred. (5), in which (8) was dissolved, and (1) were then added and dissolved by stirring, with a pack being obtained.

Compa	arative Example 7; Solid face powder	Wt %
(1)	Talc	85.4
(2)	Stearic acid	1.5
(3)	Lanolin	5.0
(4)	Squalane	5.0
(5)	Sorbitan sesquioleic acid ester	2.0
(6)	Triethanolamine	1.0
(7)	Fructose	5.0
(8)	Tosyl arginine chloromethyl ketone	0.1
(9)	Pigment	Suitable quantity
(10)	Fragrance	Suitable quantity

The talc and pigment were thoroughly mixed with a kneader (powder component). 50% of triethanolamine was added to a suitable quantity of purified water and maintained at 70° (aqueous phase). The other components except for the fragrance were mixed, heated and dissolved and maintained at

70°C (oleaginous phase). The oleaginous phase was added to the aqueous phase and the mixture was uniformly emulsified with an homogenizer, the emulsion was added to the powder component and the mixture was kneaded together with a kneader, after which the aqueous component was evaporated and treated with a pulverizer. The fragrance was uniformly atomized [poorly legible - Translator] as the materials were being well stirred. They were then compression molded.

Examp	ole 8; Lipstick	Wt %
(1)	Microcrystalline wax	1.0
(2)	Beeswax	2.0
(3).	Lanolin	2.0
(4)	Liquid paraffin	20.0
(5)	Squalane	10.0
(6)	Sorbitan sesquioleic acid ester	4.0
(7)	Polyoxyethylene (20 mol) sorbitan sesquioleic acid ester	4.0
(8)	Fructose	1.0
(9)	Leupeptin	0.001
(10)	Tranexamic acid	1.0
(11)	Preservative, antioxidant	Suitable quantity
(12)	Fragrance	Suitable quantity
(13)	Ion exchange water	Remainder

An emulsified composition was prepared by a standard method.

Exam	ole 9; Toilet water	Wt %
(1)	95% ethanol	25.0
(2)	Polyoxethylene (40 mol) hardened oil	castor 4.0
(3)	Preservative, antioxidant	Suitable quantity
(4)	Fragrance	Suitable quantity
(5)	Dipropylene glycol	12.0
(6)	Glycerol	5.0
(7)	Arabitol	7.0
(8)	Leupeptin	0.1
(9)	Fructose	2.0
(10)	Ion exchange water	Remainder

The aqueous phase and the alcohol phase were solubilized after adjustment [poor legibility - Translator].

Examples 4 to 9 provided substances of high safety that exhibited superior skin roughness preventing and improving effects and superior beautifying and whitening effects on the skin.

Applicant: Shiseido Company, Ltd.

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

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◎発明の名称 皮膚外用剤

公特 頁 平2-295677

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1.発明の名称 皮膚外用剤

2. 特許額求の範囲

(1) プロテアーゼ取客剤から輩ばれる一種また は二種以上と、ケトースから避ばれる一種または 二種以上とも含有することを特徴とする皮膚外用 類

3、発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は反府外用剤、さらに詳しくは試覚れを 防止、改善し、また反肩に対する美白効果に使れ、 さらに安全性の高い皮膚外用剤に関する。

【従来の技術】

皮膚外用剤には種々の裏効成分が配合されている。その中で肌質れ効止、肌質れ改善効果および 美白効果も裏効の一つであり、これらを目的とす る化粧料等の皮膚外用剤が求められていた。

こうした中で従来は、天然物から抽出した各種

原料、たとえばタンパク質、多糖、抽出エキス、 天然高分子等がその使用効果が特徴的であるため 皮膚外用剤に配合されてきた。

【発明が解決しようとする展覧】

しかしながら、その効果は十分ではなく、より 使れた効果のある基効系の開発が特望されていた。

本発明は前記製来技術の問題点に置みなされた ものであり、その目的は肌質れ助止、肌質れ改善 効果により優れ、さらに美白効果をも併せ持った 皮膚外用剤を提供することにある。

本発明者らは上記知見に基づいて本発明を完成

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するに至った。

[銀羅を解決するための手段]

すなわち、本発明はプロテアーゼ阻害剤から選ばれる一種または二種以上と、ケトースから選ばれる一種または二種以上とを含有することを特徴とする皮膚外用剤である。

以下、本発明の構成について説明する。

、れぞれ特異的な風音剤が存在している。

本発明におけるプロテアーゼ阻害剤とは、前記プロテアーゼをたは蛋白分解酵素の加水分解作用を、可逆的もしくは不可逆的に阻害し得る全ての化学物質を意味する。

以下に主な物質を挙げる。

(1) 動物または植物由来の化合物

好ましくはウシ課題基性トリプシンインヒビター、アプロチニン、ダイズトリプシンインヒビター、リマ豆プロテアーゼインヒビター、トウモロコシプロテアーゼインヒビター等がある。

(2) 数生物由来の化合物

好ましくはアンチパイン、プラスミノストレプ チン、さらには下記の一般式で表わされるロイベ プチンと動脈される化合物等がある。

R 1-R2-R3-NH-CH-(CH2)2-NH-CH-MM2

CHO *XH2

t1=CH2CO, CH2CH2CO

Re=L-Lou. L-Ilo. L-Val

Ra=L-Leu. L-Ile. L-Val

(Leu: E195 | Ile: (YE195 | Val: AUD)

(3) ベンザミジンおよびその簡単体

好ましくはベンザミジン、pーアミノベンザミジン、mーアミノベンザミジン、フェニルグアノジン、(2R.4R)ー4ーメチルー1ー $\begin{bmatrix} N^4-1 \\ 3-x+1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ つし、(2R.4R)ー4ーメチルー1ー $\begin{bmatrix} N^4-1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ といった。 3.4ーテトラヒドロー8ーキノリンスルホニル)ーしーアルギニル $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ーピベリジンカルボキシリック アシッドモノヒドレート、ダンシルアルギニンNー (3ーエチルー1.5ーベンタネジル)アミド等がある。

(4)アセタミドおよびその器等体

好ましくはアセタミド、2 - フェニルアセタミド、シクロヘキシルカイオキサミド等がある。

(5)グアニジンおよびその誘導体。

好ましくはフェニルグアニジン、シクロヘキシ ルグアニジン等がある。

(6) ローアミノ 敵疾

好をしくはトラネキサム酸、pーアミノメチル 安皇香贄、4ーアミノメチルビシクロ(2.2.2.1 オクタンー1ーカルボン酸、5ー【トランスー4(アミノメチル)シクロヘキシル】テトランフー4(アミノメチル)シクロヘキシルー2ーオキソプロビオネート、トランスー4ー(アミノメチル)シクロヘキサン ヒドロート、トランスー4ー(アミノメチル)シクロヘキサン ヒドロキサ ミックアシッドまたは下記一般式においてn=1~8の炭素銀を示す物質等がある。

NH₂(CH₂)nCOOH

これらωーアミノ誰の中で、トラネキサム酸がよびpーアミノメチル安息者置に特に優れた効果が 認められる。

(7)フルオロリン散およびその誘導体:

好ましくはジイソプロピルフルオロリン観がある。

(8) フルオロスルホン製およびその簡単体・ 好ましくはフェニルメタンスルホニルフルオリ ド、〔(p - アミジノフェニル) メタンスルホニ ルフルオリド等がある。

(9)グアニジノ安息香酸およびその餌導体

好ましくはpーニトロフェニルーp'ーグアニジノ安息書館、3',6'ーピス(4ーグアニジノペンゾイロキシ)-5ー (N'ー4ーカルボキシフェニル) チオウレイドスピロ [イソベンゾフラン-1 (3 H),9'ー (9 H) キサンゼン]ー3ーオン等がある。

(10) リジンおよびその部準体

好ましくは下記一般式で表わされる化合物等が ある。

R₁=H, Phe-Ala, Ala-Phe R₂=OH, CH₂Cl R₂=H, SO₂- -CE₂

本発明に用いられるケトースとしては、エリトルロース、リプロース、キシルロース、アシコース、フルクトース、ソルボースおよびタガトース等が挙げられる。.

本発明においては上記プロテアーゼ阻答剤の中から一種または二種以上と、ケトースの一種または二種以上とを併用して用いることで飢荒れ防止、 改善効果および美白効果をより向上させることが できる。

本現明においてプロテアーゼ報告 割の皮膚外用 耐への配合量は、組成物全量中 0.0001~10 重量% が好ましく、0.001~5 重量%がより好ましい。0. 0001重量%未満では本発明の効果が十分ではなく、 10重量%を経えると製剤上好ましくなく、かつコスト的にも不利である。また併用するケトースの 配合量は皮膚外用剤全量中 0.01~10重量%が好ましい。

本発明の皮膚外用剤は前記の必須成分に加えて、 必要に応じ、本発明の効果を損なわない範囲内で、 化粧料、医薬部外品、医薬品等に一般に用いられ (Phe:7:=379=> Ala:79=>)

本発明は、これらに限定されるものではないが、 これらリジンおよびその誘導体の中で£2=CH2Clが 特に好ましい。

(11)アルギニンおよびその領導体

好きしくは下記一般式で表わされる化合物等がある。

Ri=H. D-Phe-Pro. Glu-Gly. Ile-Glu-Gly.

Pro-Phe. Ala-Phe

Ra=OH. CHaCl

Ra=H. SO:- -CH:

(Phe:フェニ&アラニン Pro:プロリン Gle:デ&\$3ン数

Gly: 595> Ile: 47045> Ala: 752>)

上記アルギニンおよびその前導体の中で Ra=CHaClに特に好ましい。

る各種成分、水性成分、保証剤、増粘剤、紫外離 吸収剤、防腐剤、酸化防止剤、番料、色剤、薬剤、 生薬等を配合することができる。

また、本発明の収度外用剤の類型は任意であり、 例えば、化粧水等の可溶化系、乳液、クリーム等 の乳化系あるいは軟膏、粉末分散系、水一被二層 系、水一油一粉末三層系等どのような関型でもか まわない。

[实差例]

次に実施例によって本発明をさらに詳細に数明する。尚、本発明はこれによって根定されるものではない。

実施例に先立ち、本発明で用いた試験法、評価 法を説明する。

実使用テスト

本発明に係わる皮膚外用剤の外皮適用による効果を、肌変れ、カミソリをけおよび色素沈着に対する改善率から評価した。

東校豊安内景

肌覚れあるいは日焼け後の肌のほてりの再状で

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±−3

	<u>a-</u>	
界点	押価	#4
1	皮質、皮丘の消失、	
	広範囲の角層のめくれ	元内引
2	皮膚、皮丘が不即明	1
	角層のめくれ	
3	安課、皮丘は認めら	1 .
	れるが平坦	
4	皮膚、皮丘が質可	美しい机
5	皮質、皮圧が質明で	1
	至っている	1

#-4

レプリカ評価	実施例1	实施师2	实施例3	比较1
1	0	0	0	10
2	0	0	0	9
3	2	12	6	1
4	14	8	10	0
5	4	0	4	0

表ー4から判るように、本発明のローションは ブランクローションと比較し、裏着な肌質れ改善効果が認められた。

抗色素抗灌效果

<雑理効果試験>

抗色素は養効果および副作用

8NOP 処理光準性色素沈着Veiser Napie GPを用いて、毛刈りした育都にSOullのテストサンプルを1日1日前4cx2の範囲に8週間飲布し、抗色素は着効果および副作用としてあらわれた色素増強の程度を表~5に示した4点評価法(十の評価点は観色効果、一の評価点は副作用)にて表した。使用サンプルはアスコルビン酸水溶液を用いた。キサム酸とフルクトースの混合水溶液を用いた。

(白糸干及)

表一5 評点 配色効果及び色素はま

ALO NA DECEMBER								
	中定	評価点	视感料定					
	+ .	3	白くなった					
抗色素沈春效果	±	2	************************************					
	±	1	わずかに白くなった					
	-	0	変化なし					
	-	0	変化なし					
制作用・台京場会	±	-1	や中無くなった					
	±	-2	黒くなった					
	+	-3	明らかに描くなった					

4-4

		3	2 布	B	散	G		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THE RE	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4
	0.7	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0

表 - 6 から明らかなように、アスコルピン酸は 長期適用により、副作用として色素沈着が起こる のに対し、トラネキサム酸とフルクトースの概合 水搭板は配色効果が優れるとともに、長期適用に よる副作用を生じなかった。

<実使用以験>

政面に色素沈君座を有する被験者200名をパネルとして、各々25名には実施例1~3を、残りの25名には比較例1を1日に2~3回数面に使用させ、3カ月連続使用後、医師により内根で淡色化効果の利定を行なった。

(白兔不足)

特間平4-169514(6)

- 表	-7						
£ 1000	例 改學度	ESTATE	肝療	社人生	1	\$ †	有效率
-	かなり改善	5	5	2	0	12	
1	444	2	2	3	1	8	
実施門1	不変	1	1	2	1	5	80%
, , ,	是化	0	0	0	0	0]
	人数金針	8	8	7	2	25	Ì
	かなり改善	2	2	2	0	6	4296
	中中改善	2	2	1	1	8	
知識2	不安	4	4	4		13	
	悪化	0	0	0	0	0	
	人數合計	8	8	7	2	Z	
	かなり改善	3	3	2	0	8	}
1	中中改善	1	2	3	2	8	1
FMR3	不変	4	3	2	0	9	6496
ì	是化	0	0	0	0	0	1
	人数合計	8	8	1 7	2	25	<u> </u>
	かなり改善	0	0	0	0	0	1
	やや改善	1	1.	1	0	3	1296
比较例1	不变	7	7	6	2	22	
	悪化	0	0	0	0	0	
	Attest _	8	8	7	2	25	Щ.

* 裏中の有効率は、「やや改善」以上が全年例に対 して占める例合である。

宝-7の結果から切らかなように、トラネキサ

ム酸とフルクトースを配合した抗色素抗毒剤は、 塩卵蒸、肝薬、毛人性色素薬等、多種の色素抗毒 症に著しい効果を寄することが示唆された。

実施例4 化粧水	12%
(1) トラネキサム難	0.001
(2) グリモリン	1.0
(3) フルクトース	4.0
(4) エタノール	7.0
(5) ポリオキシエチレン	0.5
(20モル) オレイルアルコール	
エーテル	
(6) メチルパラベン	0.05
(7) クエン雅	0.01
(8) クエン歌ナトリウム	0.1
(9) 番料	0.01
(10) 精製水	热象
(製法)	

精製水に(1)、(2)、(3)、(7)、(8)を将算する。別にエタノールに(5)、(8)、(9)を将原

し、これを前記の特製水溶物に加えて溶解し、基 通して化粧水を持た。

実施例 5	クリ	- <u>u</u>	重量%
(1) th2	(テアリル	アルコール	3.5
(2) スクワ	7ラン		30.0
(3) 375	7		3.0
(4) 遺元ラ	ナノリン		5.0
(5) エチル	ノイラベン		0.3
(6) #17	トキシェチ	レン	2.0
(20 € ∄) オレイ	ルアルコール	
x = 7	÷ N		
(7) ステフ	リン酸モ	ノグリセリド	2.0
(Š) トシル	レリジンク	ロロメチルケト	ン 0.1
(9) 香料			0.03
(10) = 1	レトルロー	. .	5.0
(11) /	ナリン		15.0
(12) 精製	4 水		技术
(1) 、(2) 、	(3), (4)	、(5)、(6)、(7)	, (8) Ł (

た(10)(11)と(12)に批粋しながら加える。ホモミキサーで批件気化しながら冷却してクリームを得た。

実施例6 パック	重量%
(1)トラネキサム難	5.0
(2) ポリビニルアルコール	10.0
(3)ソルギース	3.0
(4)プロピレングリコール	7.0
(5) エタノール	10.0
(6)メチルパラベン	0.05
(7) エリスリトール	5.0
(8) 雲料	0.05
(9) 箱製水	元式
(9)に(3)、(4)、(6)、(7)を	加え旋件溶解する。
次に (2)を加え加熱提拌し、	(8)を搭算した(5)お

突施例 7 回型白粉 繁量% (1) 4 N P 85.4

よび(1)を加え復件答解してパックを得た。

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C	2)	ステアリン體	1.5	夹施例	8	口缸	重量%
(3)	ラノリン !	5.0	(1)	マイク	ロクリスタリンワックス	1.0
(4)	スクワラン	5.0	(2)	ミッロ	9	2.0
(Б)	ソルビタンセスキ	2.0	(3)	ラノリ	ン [・]	2.0
			オレイン難エステル		(4)	従動バ	ラフィン	20.0
(В)	トリエタノールアミン	1.0	(5)	スクワ	ラン	10.0
(7)	フルクトース :	5.0	(6)	ソルビ	タンセスキ	4.0
(8)	トシルアルギニンクロロメチル			オレイ	ン難エステル	
			ケトン	0.1	(7)	ポリオ	キシェチレン	4.0
(9)	觀料	通量	C	20 モル)ソルビタン	
(1	0	3) 香料	a £	ŧ	ノオレ	イン酸エステル	
	9	Ł	レク、顧料をニーダーで十分組合する	. (19)	(8)	フルク	トース	1.0
末	ß)	トリエタノールアミンを 50%相当	量の精	(9)	ロイベ	プチン	0.001
製:	*	E	こ加え70℃に保つ。(水相)番料を制	く他の	(10) トラ	ネキサム酸	1.0
牒:	쓠	ŧ	2 基合し、加熱将算して70℃に保つ。	(油椰)	(11)数章	剤・酸化防止剤	建筑
*	ਿ	E	こ拍相を加えホモミキサーで均一に乳	化し、	(12)香料		22
٤.	n	ŧ	e 粉末部に加えニーダーで載り合わせ	た後、	(13) イオ	ン交換水	强余
水	쓠	ŧ	2.無発させ粉砕機で処理する。さらに	: an e	常铁	により	乳化組成物を作成する。	

夹盐 例 9	化粧水	重量%
(1) 95%	5エタノール	25.0
(2) #7	リオキシエチレン	4.0
(40モル	v) 硬化ひまし油	
(3)防腐	「耐・酸化防止剤	法底
(4) 番料	ł	11
(5) ジブ	「ロヒレングリコール	12.0
(6) 79	セリン	5.0
(7) アラ	ナドール	7.0
(8) 🛮 🗗	ペプチン	0.1
(9) 7	ルクトース	2.0
(10) 1	/ オン交換水	竞会
女相. 7	・ ショール組み無能装置法	*& T & .

よくかきまぜながら番料を均一に検察し圧着成形

実施例4~9 は、肌関れ防止、改善効果に優れ、 また皮膚に対する美白効果にも優れる安全性の高 いものであった。

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